Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 33, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1791. [Whole No. 241.]

FROM THE FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

MR. BAILEY,

IT is the duty of every good citizen, and every prudent man, to conſider the nature and operation of the public meaſures, that are adopted from time to time by government, whether they be thoſe of Congreſs or the State Legiſlature. I found myſelf ſatisfied on very little reflexion, with the impoſt on foreign goods, and I ſee plainly it tends to give a conſiderable part of the neceſſary revenue, and, at the ſame time, to encourage manufacturing at home. Since the new revenue law, or exciſe, as ſome call it, has been paſſed, I have had it in my mind a good deal, and turned it there much and often. On thinking for myſelf (for I do not like any man to heat or cool me too much on public ſubjects) ſome things ſtrike me, which did not at firſt occur, and as they may not have come into the minds of ſome of my countrymen, may be it will do no harm to ſend them to your free paper.

The firſt remark that ſtrikes me is, that by the calculations made, there appears to be *no occaſion for a land tax, or any other kind of tax*, and no probability of one, if this revenue is collected; for there ſeems enough impoſt and duty on ſpirit to keep us clear of them all. Now I never did expect to ſee the public debts of this country, and the expences of government and an Indian war all provided for at once, without one dollar of land tax, or tax on polls, or heads, or perſonal property! I find too, if I have a mind to be ſober and frugal, and have a large family, whoſe maintenance obliges me to be ſo, I can make out with cider, mead, metheglin and beer, without paying any of this duty, and I can ſell my grain for food, or to thoſe who make a trade of diſtilling and brewing to ſell by wholeſale. There is no doubt that thoſe, who do follow liquor-making as a trade, will do it the cheaper, in proportion as they make it in large quantities, and that they can afford to give a price for grain to diſtill, which it would not do for an owner of a ſtill of fifty gallons to pay. The duty on the loweſt foreign rum, is much higher than the duty on home made ſpirits of the ſame proof or ſtrength. The home made ſpirits of grain and fruit, pay only nine cents, or about eight pence Penſylvania money, which is exactly the duty laid by the act of Aſſembly, and continued for many, many years, by as good patriotic whig Aſſemblies, as ever ſat in this State, or in any other country upon earth. But foreign ſpirits *of the ſame proof* pays 20 cents, or 18 pence Pennſylvania money, which is above double the duty on our ſpirits. It is plain to me that this difference of eleven cents (or about ten pence) in favor of home-made ſpirits, muſt very ſoon ſtop the uſe of any great quantity of foreign rum and brandy, even on the ſea coaſt, and that it will put an end to it in the back country, the firſt time we have a good crop and bad markets abroad. From accounts it ſeems very likely that this will be the caſe with our preſent crop. This great difference in the duty in favor of home made ſpirits, will be found a vaſt help to the farmer, and therefore ſound and patriotic policy in Congreſs. It is better for the maker of home ſpirits, to pay eight pence on his rum, and to have eighteen pence on rival Britiſh rum, than to be quite free from duty, and have only ſeven pence as before, on foreign ſpirits. Under the State law, we had only 2 and 1-2 on foreign rum, and then our ſtills had a worſe chance, by ſix or ſeven pence.

They think in Holland and Britain, that the growing of hops and barley is a very profitable part of farming; and it is plain that America will be better off, by raiſing great quantities of them; for the more various our produce, the more certain it will be that we ſhall get ſome of our crops through to advantage, in our various ſeaſons wet and dry. I therefore argue, that the high duties on foreign ſpirits (which have been very much increaſed on account of the duty on ours) will bring on a deal of brewing, and call for hops, and winter and ſummer barley, in large quantities. Indeed I think this very ſeaſon there will be ſuch a want of barley, owing to the ſhort impoſt of rum and molaſſes, that wheat will be malted in ſome places. If a man that owns a ſtill, will work it ſmartly and pay by the capacity of the ſtill, and not by the gallon, the duty will not ſtand him more than one third of what foreign rum is to pay, ſo he can afford more for grain and fruit to ſtill. We know very well in Pennſylvania, that old William Penn was a ſhrewd ſenſible man. He kept peace with the Savages better than any of the other proprietors, governors, or old king's governors, that we read of; and he brought Pennſylvania forward by the foundations he laid, faſter than any country in the world, in the ſame time. This wiſe old man, in the year 1684 fixt a duty on ſpirits of all kinds, of twelve pence, as the beſt revenue for a young country. He juſtly obſerves, that *the rich* and *the drunkard* pay nearly the whole of it. The ſober and moderate pay little; and any man may pay nothing by uſing only cider, metheglin and beer. Penn was certainly a very wiſe man, a good Chriſtian, a friend to liberty, civil and religious, and had a remarkable inſight and foreſight in the true intereſt and capacities of this country. It is my opinion, Mr. Bailey, that the regulation of ſpirituous liquors is as important to the happineſs of man, and the true ſervice of God, as ſchools and places of worſhip. School a youth ever ſo well, teach him the way of a ſober and pious life ever ſo carefully, he will be in the greateſt danger if ſpirituous liquors be as plenty by him as the ſprings and fountains. If a man will ſpend his money, or give his labor for drink, in ſuch a degree as to make himſelf unfit for work, the more he pays for it the better, becauſe the price will ſet ſome bounds to exceſſes. I find a particular comfort in the exciſe, on the following ſcore—The State debts, if they had not been aſſumed, would have remained for the States to pay. Having veſted Congreſs with the impoſt, the States would probably have laid a land tax, for they could not have laid an exciſe without ruining the country diſtilleries, unleſs Congreſs had raiſed the duty on foreign rum, as they have done from a regard for the home diſtiller; and it is but right further to mark the ſcrupulous juſtice of Congreſs, in regard to the money. In order that the money raiſed on ſtills and ſpirits in the back country, might be applied to the immediate benefit of the perſons reſiding in thoſe parts, they have provided, that all that ſhall be raiſed this year, by the revenue or exciſe law, ſhall be pledged to pay the expences of General St. Clair's, and General Scott's and other expeditions againſt the Savages, that harraſs our back country, from Pennſylvania to Georgia. This is ſurely giving the beſt and faireſt courſe to things, and is right well done.

This duty is alſo to be applied in part to renewing the treaty with the emperor of Morocco, whoſe cruiſers would take our veſſels and interrupt the ſales of our fiſh, grain, indigo, rice, tobacco and lumber in Europe, and the wine countries. Other uſes to which the money produced by the exciſe will be applied, are to pay off our debts to France and other friendly powers, contracted in the late war with Britain, and to our creditors at home. It muſt therefore be the deſire and intereſt of every good citizen, who wiſhes that our government may diſcharge theſe obligations, and may obey theſe plain dictates of policy, to give a helping hand to the law. This is growing up into a powerful and glorious country, and will continue to grow, if we have peace at home and keep faith abroad. Above all, we ſhould try not to owe money to foreign kings, becauſe it will give them a pretext to interfere in our affairs, and they are a ſort of perſons, who like to meddle with other nation's matters. I am your friend, and

A CONSTANT READER.

[*We have received ſeveral numbers of the BEE, a new work, now publiſhing by Dr.* ANDERSON, *in Edinburgh, from which extracts may occaſionally appear in this Gazette.*]

FROM THE BEE.

REVOLUTIONS in ſocieties and nations are not affairs univerſally demonſtrable, that owe their perfection or circumſcription to the powers of the human mind. Theſe belong rather to the nature of cauſe and effect. Their hidden and ſecret nature are beſt known by their conſequences. One cauſe however is obvious, *the oppreſſion of men in power.* Deſpotic governments might preſerve the peace and felicity of their ſubjects by lenity and equity of adminiſtration. The people under ſuch princes might be cemented to their ſovereigns without ſo much as knowing for why—at leaſt without any inquiry into the rights of ſovereignty: But whenever oppreſſion begins, the painful chains ſpeak to their underſtanding more emphatically than all the eloquence of Demoſthenes. Another evident reaſon of ſtate-revolution is, *the introduction of commerce.* The heads of the people might even be generous and humane in framing an abſolute government: But theſe principles being only flexible, and corruptible by intereſt, what can ſave a nation from utter ruin, but the common and commercial people? and how ſhall theſe become ſaviours of their country, unleſs by mechanical ingenuity and commerce, they obtain influence to raiſe up their dignity? Unleſs they induſtriouſly cultivate thoſe arts, which have fertility to ſupply the defects of nature? Oppreſſion, therefore, matching with influence and mental refinement, will ſtruggle and debate from their own weight and importance; and the reſult muſt turn out according to the ſuperior balance of contending powers. Such things appear to have been two cauſes of the French Revolution, which, if as ſtedfaſtly maintained in infancy, as at the birth, muſt be productive of the manhood of liberty. If theſe principles laid down are general, Spain in its multiplied degrees of ſociety, and ill ſituation for trade, on account of the influx of the Mexican ſpecie, muſt yet ſpur long in the furrows of ſlavery.

Sketches of FOX, BURKE, PITT, SHERIDAN, &c.

[By the Author of LESSONS to a YOUNG PRINCE.]

[IT is an old, but uſeful adage—*Read every author with a jealous eye.*—Mankind would be under infinitely greater obligations to men of learning for their literary labors, were they more candid in their remarks upon each other; there is a kind of Turkiſh policy predominant in their obſervations on cotemporaries; not merely imaginary rivalſhip, but any kind of equality is intolerable—and hence it is very uncommon to find a generous acknowledgment of merit in the works of others, even on ſubjects in which neither are particularly intereſted; but with reſpect to an oppoſition of ſentiment, it ſeldom fails to produce a copious effuſion of diſqualifying epithets. Theſe obſervations will apply to differences in politics—the moſt brilliant ſucceſs on the part of thoſe who are fortunate rivals, cannot defend them from the ſhafts of obloquy; and tho the world may award the tribute of applauſe, the acrimony of a party ſpirit will attempt to blaſt their laurels. The following ſketches, are the production of genius, wit and learning, but the ebullitions of envy and prejudice are ſo apparent that they cannot be read without indignation—The world at large have long entertained very different ſentiments of the reſpective characters, but this writer of leſſons, has ſtripped the group of both integrity and abilities—and with a generous deſign to benefit poſterity no doubt, has conſigned their memories to execration!]

I AM going to hazard an opinion, on which I would hazard my life—that Fox, by far the ſuperior man of the party, is remarkably defective in the great and inventive properties of wiſdom—ſchemes, plans, information, or materials, have ever been collected for Fox, by all the talents and induſtry of a powerful party; and he has, above all men, the faculty of inſtantly giving order and expreſſion to uncouth and enormous maſſes; but his mind not embracing the origin of meaſures, it is a chance that he directs them to the ruin or advantage of his party. I will give as inſtances—the coalition—the India bill—the inherent right of regency—and the trial of Warren Haſtings—events which mark the public life of Mr. Fox with national odium; and he has incurred it, not from diſhoneſty, for if there be an honeſt man among the political adventurers and champions of the time, he is Charles Fox; but for want of abilities, for want of wiſdom.——

Who projected the coalition I am not informed. By internal evidence, I ſhould adjudged it to be the idea of Burke; the extravagant abſurdity of it ſuits no other mind.

The India bill, I am well aſſured, is Burke's own offſpring, and it ſtrongly bears the impreſſions of its parent.

The doctrine of hereditary regency was furniſhed by Lord Loughborough (the well known Wedderburne) with abundant promiſes of authorities and reaſons, which are not fulfilled.

In the trial of Haſtings, eloquence has been employed like water in an inundation, without judgment and without advantage.

All the objects in the contemplation of Mr. Fox on theſe celebrated occaſions, might have been obtained—not only without infamy, but with applauſe.

Pitt has obtained them all, with abilities greatly inferior, but with the art of profiting by the errors of Fox. He has all the advantages of a coalition, by detaching ROBINSON* from his old maſter. He has acquired more power in India, than Mr. Fox aimed at, by only ſaving appearances with the King: he has acquired popularity by a doctrine reſpecting the power of two eſtates in Parliament, which if advanced by Mr. Fox, would have procured his impeachment—and he has rendered his opponents the inſtruments of his own purpoſes reſpecting Mr. Haſtings†.

Such are the ſuperlative abilities of your Royal Highneſs's principal, though, perhaps, not your favorite counſellor.

That Burke has talents, no man of ſenſe will pretend to deny; but they are ſuperficial, oſtentatious, and want the guidance of judgment and ſcience. *Satis eloquentiæ, ſapientiæ parum.*

Sheridan, with equal imagination has more art; and being educated on the ſtage, underſtands the method of giving effect to every ſentiment, action and expreſſion. But he is a mere artificer of ſcenes; his orations are plays in a new form, and they produce amuſement and admiration, never conviction or reſpect.

The abilities and accompliſhments of the three united, would not conſtitute a ſtateſman, or a truly great man. Their fancies or imaginations are not balanced by ſcience, or that high and exalted reaſon which is formed by the calm and patient ſtudy of Philoſophy, a profound acquaintance with hiſtory, and ſtrict diſcipline of mathematics.

* Lord North's confidential ſecretary.

† If the conduct of the Miniſter were thoroughly underſtood in this buſineſs; if the motives of his ſudden converſion to the opinion that Haſtings ſhould be impeached, were ſtated to Parliament and the country by an able and honeſt Senator, we might ſee what we have long wanted, a miniſter rendered actually reſponſible.

EXTRACT from the ALBANY REGISTER.

SUPPOSE a man to have ſix children, three of them ſons, whoſe eſtate is worth 3000l.—the intereſt of this is only 180l. per annum;—with this ſmall ſum he has ſix children to maintain, clothe and educate—He certainly cannot bring all his ſons up profeſſional men, nor his daughters fine ladies. Let him then make them *uſeful* members of ſociety. Two of his ſons let him make tradeſmen. By this he will ſave the expence of ſupporting them from 14 years of age, and ever after; and give them what they will ever have reaſon to bleſs him for, a *trade*, which is better than an eſtate, becauſe it can never be ſpent.—The third, if he be favored by the indulgent hand of Providence, with that deſirable bleſſing *genius*, let him make a profeſſional man. And his daughters, let them be inſtructed to ſpin, knit and ſew, as well as the ordinary work of a houſe, but by no means neglect their education. Let them boaſt, with a conſcious pride, that the cloaths they wear every day are the fruits of their own induſtry; and I'll engage thoſe allurements will ſoon attract the notice of men of ſenſe, and dazzle in their eyes, ſuperior to the brilliancy of a crimſon ſilk—the gay appearance of a ſugar-loaf hat, thrown careleſsly on one ſide of the head, with the addition of an elaſtic biſhop, and a full breaſted ſtomacher.

AN OBSERVER.

A CARD.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

WILLIAM COOPER and ARTHUR NOBLE, preſent their reſpects to the Preſident of the United States, and requeſt his acceptance of ſome ſamples of *Maple Sugar* manufactured at Cooper's Town, in the ſtate of New-York—they beg leave to congratulate the Preſident upon the immenſe acquiſition of this manufactory to the intereſts of patriotiſm and humanity, being well convinced, that a ſufficient quantity of this ſugar may be made in a few years to ſupply the whole United States.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1791.

To which the PRESIDENT *was pleaſed to return the following Reply.*

THE Preſident of the United States is much obliged by the polite attention of Meſſieurs *Cooper* and *Noble*—he thanks them for the preſent of *Maple Sugar*, and learns, with great pleaſure, the progreſs of that promiſing manufacture.

Auguſt 8, 1791.

COMMUNITY OF GOODS.

[EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF JUDGE WILSON.]

IN the early ſettlement of America we find two experiments on the operation and effects of a community of goods: the iſſue of each was very unfortunate. Virginia was the ſcene of the firſt; an inſtruction was given to the coloniſts, that during five years next after their landing, they ſhould trade jointly—that the produce of their joint induſtry ſhould be depoſited in a common magazine, and that from this common magazine, every one ſhould be ſupplied under the direction of the council! What were the conſequences? I relate them in the words of the hiſtorian of Virginia.

"And now the Engliſh began to find the miſtake of forbidding and preventing private property; for whilſt they all laboured jointly together, and were fed out of the common ſtore, happy was he that could ſlip from his labour, or ſlubber over his work in any manner. Neither had they any concern about the increaſe; preſuming however the crop proſpered, that the public ſtore muſt maintain them, even the moſt honeſt and induſtrious would ſcarcely take ſo much pains in a week, as they would have done for themſelves in a day;"

The ſecond experiment was made in the colony of New-Plymouth. During ſeveral years, all commerce was carried on in one joint ſtock—all things were common to all; and the neceſſaries of life were daily diſtributed to every one from the public ſtore. But theſe regulations ſoon furniſhed abundant reaſons for complaint, and proved moſt fertile ſources of common calamity. The coloniſts were ſometimes in danger of ſtarving; and ſevere whipping, which was often adminiſtered to promote labour, was only productive of conſtant and general diſcontent. This abſurd policy became, at laſt, apparent to every one; and the introduction of excluſive property immediately produced the moſt comfortable change in the colony, by invigorating the purſuits of its inhabitants.

The right of ſeparate property ſeems to be founded in the nature of men and things; and when ſocieties become numerous, the eſtabliſhment of that right is highly important to the exiſtence, to the tranquility, to the convenience, to the elegancies, to the refinements, and to ſome of the virtues of civilized life.

INTEMPERANCE.

[EXTRACT FROM THE NEWPORT HERALD.]

LAW-GIVERS, and men in authority, ſhould conſider themſelves, as they are, the guardians and protectors of the public health and economy for the time being, and that they are accountable at the tribunal of conſcience and reaſon, for the good or bad uſe they make of their power: they ſhould ſay to themſelves, as a Trojan ſaid to himſelf when he was Emperor, "Now I am Emperor, I will do what I wiſhed Emperors to do before I was Emperor." Fifteen years experience has taught us that the earth will bring forth its fruits, and that men may eat, drink and ſleep, as much and as well, without Nobles and Kings, as they did with.—Let us next depoſe the tyrant Rum—let the privilege of ſelling rum be confined to Apothecaries, and let a dollar a gallon duty be paid on every gallon conſumed in the government, it will then be ſufficiently cheap for medicinal purpoſes.—A tyrant ſo miſchievous and cruel, cannot be too ſtraitly confined.—How many wives and children have been obliged to leave the deſirable manſion-houſe and homeſtead, with all its delightful yards, gardens, walks, meadows, ſprings and orchards, occaſioned by the loſs of time and expence of the huſband's drinking rum—The wretched ſot ſo conſtantly drenched in rum, as never to afford time to ſuperintend his own ground, or his own team—when all is ſpent, we ſee late in life, compelled by hard neceſſity, cultivating his neighbor's field, for a part of the crop, which he wheels home in a barrow.

PARIS, June 16.

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, May 20.

"THE King has ordered the Preſident of Caſtile to give notice to the inhabitants of the kingdoms and cities of Spain, through the medium of deputies to *Las Cortes*, to expreſs their grievances and point out means of relief, on all matters that concern the public good, ſtill keeping in view the ancient Spaniſh conſtitution.

"The Captain General of Catalonia ſtill fears inſurrections near the frontiers bordering on France, he has in conſequence written to his Majeſty, that if a ſingle one of the ſoldiers ſtationed on the frontiers of Spain to preſerve tranquility was withdrawn, he ſhould ſend his reſignation, as he could not poſſibly anſwer for the conſequences, without a very reſpectable force to oppoſe the manœuvres of the mal-contents."

LONDON, June 12.

A jealouſy is ariſing againſt Prince Potemkin in Ruſſia, ſimilar to that entertained, towards the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, againſt the Duke of Marlborough, in England. The ſplendid ſucceſſes of both have drawn down this ſhaft of envy upon them.

The Elector of Saxony, at the ſame time that he accepted the reverſion of the Crown of Poland, either for himſelf or his daughter, expreſsly made this reſerve; that according to the Saxonic conſtitution, he muſt firſt conſult his faithful ſubjects, and obtain the conſent of the State of his Electorates.

The ſtate of the humbled nobility of France has been thus whimſically deſcribed—that ſome of them have been compelled to ſell their *coats of arms* to purchaſe *arms* for their *coats*.

The mark of King Tom, to a grant which was produced in the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday laſt in the debate on the Sierra Leona Bill, by which he made over a tract of land in Africa to King George the 3d, produced an hearty laugh in the Houſe, and reminded a ſtranger in the gallery of the dark ages when Kings and Prime Miniſters in Europe, unable to ſign their names, ratified public inſtruments by affixing the ſign of the croſs. Should civilization take place on the continent of Africa, future inhabitants of that part of the globe will read with as much aſtoniſhment of the mark of their King Thomas, as of the ſimple ✕ of our ancient Princes.

Philips the *Maniac* was on Saturday queſtioned by Sir Sampſon Wright, as to the cauſe of his viſit at Buckingham Houſe.—He replied, that it was love, all powerful love, for the Princeſs Royal, and diſcompoſed the gravity of the Magiſtrate by ſaying—"And pray don't you think I have a good *taſte* Sir Sampſon?"

The manner in which Mr. Fox moved his bill on libels in the houſe of commons, ſhewed at once his ability and the nobleneſs of his mind. Far from ſeeking to deprive others of their ſhare of honor, he ſtated the revival of the queſtion by his friend Mr. Erſkine, in the Dean of St. Aſaph's caſe, exhibited his argument on that occaſion as a maſter-piece of eloquence and argument, and held it in his hand, while he called upon the houſe to aſſert upon its principles the Liberty of the Preſs.

The merits of Mr. Erſkine on the ſubject of Libels were felt and admitted by the meeting at the Crown and Anchor, in their fulleſt extent; but as they properly directed their view to what Mr. Fox had ſo virtuouſly, though unſucceſsfully attempted to accompliſh—an enquiry into the practice of the courts, which would have opened the way to a complete reform of every error, they thought it right to confine their reſolution of thanks to his motion only.

Madmae du Barre, whoſe diamonds lately paid a ſtolen viſit to this metropolis, refuſes either to pay the reward advertiſed for ſtopping them, or to grant an indemnification againſt any other claimant to the perſon in whoſe hands they are. The court of king's bench yeſterday ſtaid proceedings on an application to compel their being delivered to her.

The only new illumination of brilliancy on the birth night, was that of the Haymarket Theatre. Their loyalty and taſte diſplayed a magnificent tranſparency, ſurrounded by columns of lamps, conceived in a very grand ſtyle. The ſubject was—Juſtice and mercy exhibiting the medallion of his Majeſty, which fortune was crowning with laurel.

Mr. Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," was born at Thetford in Norfolk, and is ſaid to have been bound apprentice at Tunbridge, in Kent, to an employment he appears afterwards never to have followed; for he became ſoon an exciſeman, and was many years an officer in the exciſe at Grantham in Lincolnſhire, and Lewes in Suſſex: from the ſtation of a ſupernumerary at the former place, he had the misfortune to be removed, and he then undertook the employment of keeping ſchool. When Dr. Franklin was laſt in England, Paine was accidentally made known to him from his knowledge of electricity. The Doctor, perceiving his abilities, took him over with him to America, and procured him the appointment of Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Congreſs, where he preſently diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an avowed antipathy to the government of his native country, and a more than Roman deteſtation of the name and office of King.

June 6. Lord Grenville, a relation of Mr. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, quits the interior department, to act in the foreign, which he has been filling in the *interim*, ſince the reſignation of the Duke of Leeds. Mr. Dundas ſteps into the place occupied by Lord Grenville.

AMERICAN GRASS.

The new American graſs, which was laſt year praiſed as poſſeſſing the moſt wonderful qualities, the ſeeds of which were ſold at the enormous rate of 68l. ſterling the buſhel, has upon trial been found to be good for nothing. Of the ſeeds ſown, few of them ever germinated; but enough of plants made their appearance, to aſcertain, that the graſs, in reſpect of quality, is among the pooreſt of the tribe, and that it is an *annual* plant, and altogether unprofitable to the farmer.

QUERIES.

What good reaſon can our modern critics aſſign for allowing only 24 hours to be occupied from the commencement to the completion of a tragic plot, rather than 25 years?—Cannot that fertile genius that can imagine he ſees, in the ſcenery, the azure canopy, and kings and heroes riſen from their graves, after an interval of ſome hundred years, to ſtrut an hour upon the ſtage, with equal facility, and much more propriety, ſuppoſe a rational time admitted for the fulfilment of the fates of conſpicuous perſonages, and the revolutions of mighty empires?—Why accuſe a Shakeſpeare for carrying his ſcene, in purſuit of his game, beyond ſeas? Muſt the fact ſubmit to the critic, or the critic to the fact? Is it more difficult to ſuppoſe that you are now in France and now in Britain, than that you are altogether in France? or that the whole theatrical exhibition is not a mock?

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua)* June 20.

No leſs than four public duels have been within this few weeks paſt fought in Guadaloupe, one only was attended with death; another was ſaid to have been fought on Saturday laſt, ſaid to be by ſpecial licence from the Governor.

NEW CANDLE MACHINE.

BOSTON, AUGUST 9.

AS the abridgment of labor by the improvement and uſe of MACHINERY, is highly favorable to the manufacturing intereſts of America, a Machine, the nature of which is deſcribed below, is offered, with a confidence, that it is founded on the knowledge of its utility.

This Machine is ſufficiently large to make one ton Candles per day, without the addition of any other utenſils, than thoſe now required in the common mode of making them. A boy, who has acquired a ſufficient knowledge of the manufacture, to ſpread a Cotton, can, from the eaſe of working, and the neatneſs of finiſhing, which appertains to this Machine, make 360 rods of Candles per day, with as much ſafety and diſpatch as a journeyman, to whom the higheſt wages are paid.

The ſimple conſtruction of this Machine, is one of its great recommendations. Any ingenious man may eaſily conſtruct the whole, with a very trifling expence of wood and labour. The great ſaving occaſioned in the article of labour, by uſing this Machine, cannot be eſtimated at leſs than one hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

The terms on which theſe Machines are offered to the patronage of the Tallow Chandlers, throughout the Union, are theſe:—

The complete Machine, to be delivered to the ſubſcriber, in this town, at forty-five dollars: Directions, by which the ſubſcriber ſhall be enabled to erect one himſelf, at twenty dollars:—The firſt Machine, or firſt copy of directions, to be delivered as ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for.

As the ſeaſon for making Candles is at hand, thoſe who are inclined to ſubſcribe are requeſted to forward their names immediately, that the Machine may be ready for delivery (if the plan is ſufficiently encouraged) by the 29th of September next.

Orders for the above Machine, or directions for conſtructing it, to be forwarded (if by letter, poſt paid) to the Subſcriber, Soap-Maker and Tallow-Chandler, Boſton, Maſſachuſetts, or to *William Frobiſher*, jun. Tallow-Chandler, New-York. WILLIAM FROBISHER, ſen.

ALBANY, Auguſt 8.

On Saturday the 6th inſtant, the July term of the Supreme Court ended. At this term Whiting Sweeting, late of Stephen Town, in the county of Ranſſelaer, convicted of the murder of Darius Quimby, received ſentence of death, and is ordered to be executed on the 26th day of Auguſt, inſt. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day—and his body, after execution, is ordered to be delivered by the ſheriff to a ſurgeon

for diſſection. The unfortunate Darius Quimby was called to the aſſiſtance of a conſtable in taking the ſaid Sweet[illegible] in purſuance of a precept from a juſtice of the peace; and in attempting to perform that duty, he received two wounds from the priſoner in the right ſide, whereof he inſtantly died.

The Chief Juſtice, with much ſolemn dignity, in a lengthy and ſympatheric ſpeech which drew tears from moſt of the audience; but the unhappy culprit ſtood immoveable, and apparently unaffected. In touching upon the tender ſtring of his wife and child, the Judge burſt into a flood of tears, which a humane and ſenſible heart could not ſuppreſs.

SPRINGFIELD, Auguſt 10.

Died at New-Braintree, the 23d ult. Maſter David Force, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Jonathan Force, of that town, aged five years, after a long and tedious illneſs, occaſioned by a bean, which he accidentally took into his wind-pipe, on the 10th day of May laſt; which immediately cauſed an inflammation, and ſevere turns of coughing. He was opened, his heart found to be contracted; his lights rumified and ulcerated; the bean was found in the pipe, ſound and clean, having been in motion, no doubt, from the time he received it, until he died.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 6.

On Friday morning the 29th ult. at four o'clock, departed this life, at his houſe in this town, the Reverend JAMES MANNING, D D. Preſident of Rhode-Iſland College, in the 54th year of his age.

He was born in New-Jerſey, and educated at Naſſau Hall. Soon after he left College, he was called to the work of the miniſtry, by the Baptiſt Church at the Scots Plains, near Elizabethtown.

After maknig tours to each extreme of the United States (then colonies) and preaching to different deſtitute churches in ſundry places, he removed with his family to Warren in this State, preached to the church there, and opened a Latin School. In the year 1765, he obtained a charter of incorporation for Rhode-Iſland College, of which he was choſen Preſident. In the year 1770, the College was removed here, and he came with it of courſe, where he has ſince preſided, and till of late years preached ſteadily to the Baptiſt Church in this town.

In his youth he was remarkable for his dexterity in athletic exerciſes, for the ſymetry of his body, and gracefulneſs of his perſon. His countenance was ſtately and majeſtic, full of dignity, goodneſs and gravity; and the temper of his mind was a counterpart of it. He was formed for enterprize, his addreſs was pleaſing, his manners enchanting, his voice harmonious, and his eloquence irreſiſtable.

Having deeply imbibed the ſpirit of truth himſelf, as a preacher of the goſpel, he was faithful in declaring the whole counſel of God. He ſtudied plainneſs of ſpeech, and to be uſeful more than to be celebrated. The good order, learning and reſpectability, of the Baptiſt Churches in the eaſtern ſtates, are much owing to his aſſiduous attention to their welfare. The credit of his name, and his perſonal influence among them, perhaps have never been exceeded by any other character.

Of the College he muſt be conſidered as the founder. He preſided with the ſingular advantage of a ſuperior perſonal appearance, added to all his ſhining talents for governing and inſtructing youth. From the firſt beginning of his Latin ſchool at Warren, through many diſcouragements, he has by conſtant care and labor raiſed this ſeat of learning to notice, to credit, and to reſpectability in the United States. Perhaps the hiſtory of no other College will diſcloſe a more rapid progreſs, or greater maturity in the courſe of about 25 years.

Although he ſeemed to be configned to a ſedentary life, yet he was capable of more active ſcenes. He had paid much attention to the government of his country, and had been honoured by this ſtate with a ſeat in the old Congreſs. In ſtate affairs he diſcovered an uncommon degree of ſagacity, and might have made a figure as a politician.

In claſſical learning he was fully competent to the buſineſs of teaching, although he devoted leſs time than ſome others in his ſtation to the ſtudy of the more abſtruſe ſciences: in ſhort, nature ſeemed to have furniſhed him ſo completely, that little remained for art to accompliſh. The reſources of his genius were great. In converſation he was at all times pleaſant and entertaining. He had as many friends as acquaintance, and took no leſs pains to ſerve his friends than acquire them.

His death is a loſs not to the College or Church only, but to the world. He is lamented by the youth under his care, by the Churches, by his fellow citizens, and, wherever his name has been heard, in whatever quarter of the civilized earth, the friends of ſcience, of virtue and humanity, will drop a tender tear on the news of his death.

His amiable lady, the wife of his youth, and the boaſt of her ſex, with all her fortitude of mind, which is great, muſt have ſunk under the diſtreſſing loſs, were ſhe not ſuſtained by Divine Grace. May Heaven continue to ſupport her, for earth muſt have loſt its charms. Few perſons ever enjoyed a more excellent conſtitution, or better health. Increaſing corpulence, occaſioned chiefly by his confinement to the labors of his ſtation (for he was temperate in his diet) gave him ſome complaints of ill health, of late years; but what in particular furniſhed him with a ſingular preſentiment of his mortality is unknown*. He was ſeized with a fit of the apoplexy, in which he remained moſtly inſenſible for about five days before his death.

On Saturday laſt his remains were carried into the College Hall, where his funeral was attended, and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and afterwards depoſited in the north burial place in this town.

Order of the Proceſſion.

Students.
Steward.
Graduates, or Sons of the College.
Tutors.
Profeſſors Forbes and Weſt.
THE CORPSE.
Mourners in a coach.
Chancellor of the College.
Members of the Corporation.
Clergy.
Phyſicians.
Members of the Baptiſt Church.
Citizens in general.

This funeral is thought to have been the moſt numerous and reſpectable ever attended in this town.

* *At the laſt annual meeting of the Corporation of the College, he gave notice to them to look out for a ſucceſſor in his place. On the laſt Sabbath of April, he preached his farewell ſermon to the Baptiſt Church in Providence: and within a few weeks requeſted in writing a meeting of the Baptiſt Society, for finiſhing the meeting-houſe and lot, and in that requeſt mentioned that it would probably be his laſt.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20.

POLITICAL SKETCH.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE State of Delaware, though ſmall, is not an unimportant branch of the general Confederacy of the United States. She diſtinguiſhed herſelf by an early adoption of the new conſtitution, that equalizing ſyſtem, which in one great and eſſential point, effected at once for every part of the Union, what the ſovereignty of none of the particular States could do for itſelf—and that was, to reſcue the ſmall governments from the impoſitions of the large.—This community of freemen has it in contemplation to reviſe and amend its conſtitution of government; may its deciſions be founded on wiſdom, and their effects more than realize its moſt ſanguine expectations. Delaware partook largely in the devaſtations of the late war, and enjoys her proportion in the honors of a ſpirited reſiſtance to tyranny—Time has ſmoothed the furrows occaſioned by its devaſtations, and more than reſtored her agriculture to its former ſtate of reſpectability.—Her population is encreaſed, and the additions conſtantly making by emigrations, muſt add to her wealth and individual importance in the Union.

The Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts has paſſed thro ſuch an important change ſince the conſtitution of the United States went into operation, as amounts almoſt, in faſhionable phraſe, to a political regeneration: Previous to that event, her immenſe debt, induced ſuch ſevere taxation, as enervated the hand of induſtry, diſcouraged commercial enterprizes, and diffuſed a univerſal gloom over the face of ſociety. The meaſures adopted by the general government have had a moſt ſalutary influence on the affairs of our country at large; but their viſible effects have been ſtrikingly conſpicuous in Maſſachuſetts. That juſt and equal proviſion of the funding ſyſtem, by which the United States aſſumed payment of the State debts, was at once wiſe and popular; it relieved that State from a burden which an honorable enthuſiaſm in the beſt of cauſes had brought upon her, and at the ſame time juſtified the expectations which her citizens had always repoſed in the faith and honor of the union.—In conſequence of this, Maſſachuſetts has relinquiſhed the exciſe, and in other reſpects conformed her legiſlative acts to the laws of the United States in ſuch manner as to give the happieſt facility to their operation.—Murmurs and diſcontents are no more—and under a wiſe, firm and ſteady adminiſtration, ſhe is making rapid progreſs in diminiſhing her debts, encreaſing her reſources, and promoting the general happineſs of her citizens.

The manufactures of this State have been prodigiouſly extended ſince the peace—and her articles of export have greatly increaſed—The citizens have enlarged and improved their plans of public education, and to their infinite honor have opened the doors of learning to the female mind, upon terms of juſtice and equality. The laws of the United States have in no inſtance excited cabals, remonſtrances, or reſolutions.

The ſecurities of the United States are greatly diffuſed among the citizens of Maſſachuſetts.—The ſubſcriptions to the funding ſyſtem have been general and amount to a very large number of individuals*; the new revenue law, or exciſe is carried into prompt execution—for in this State, as well as in all the others, the moſt reſpectable characters are appointed, and have almoſt univerſally accepted as ſupervi[illegible]ors and inſpectors. The population of this State, notwithſtanding the migrations have been very great, amounts to almoſt half a million, and all free—in the cenſus lately taken by the marſhal of the diſtrict—againſt the word *ſlaves* it is written, NONE.

New-Hampſhire is nearly arrived to the important period when her conſtitution is to be reviſed—and from the happy experience the States have acquired in tranſacting buſineſs in public aſſemblies, the happieſt preſages may be entertained of a favorable iſſue to the deliberations of their convention. The citizens of this State, in their habits, manners and ſentiments reſemble their neighbors of Maſſachuſetts, but living in a leſs compact ſituation, their intercourſe with each other is not ſo rapid, and intimate, and their information in the interior parts of the government is conſequently more imperfect.—The State has recently taken meaſures to facilitate a more general circulation of intelligence by eſtabliſhing poſts—the ſeſſions of their Legiſlature have latterly been held in an inland town—in which a public paper is eſtabliſhed, and which is ſupported with ſpirit and genius.—Theſe circumſtances combined, will conduce to diſſeminating full information among the people. One article in the funding ſyſtem appears to have excited ſome diſapprobation on the part of New-Hampſhire—the aſſumption; but to this ſhe will be reconciled on general principles, eſpecially when it is conſidered that a final liquidation, muſt do juſtice to all parts of the union. This State diſtinguiſhed itſelf greatly during the war, her yeomanry are among the hardieſt ſons of Columbia—ſhe furniſhed her proportion for the cabinet and field of able ſtateſmen and legiſlators, and intrepid and diſtinguiſhed officers. At the moment of the reunion of the States, among her citizens were found the moſt decided friends to freedom and government, thro whoſe exertions the ratification of the conſtitution was effected—This State in common with her neighbors is progreſſing in population agriculture and commerce.

* The laſt of March, the ſubſcriptions in this State amounted to 3,534,731 6-100 Dollars.

[illegible] The indictment ſtated that the priſoner had robbed on the high ſeas, Henry Williams, maſter of the ſloop Merrimack, of eleven Doubloons, of the value of 165 Mexican Dollars. It appeared in evidence that this woman had taken her paſſage on board the above ſloop at Salem (Maſſachuſetts) for this city—and after the veſſel came to her moorings in the river, the money on ſearching was found in the ſhoes and ſtockings of the ſaid Eleanor. The Jury having been out ſome time, returned with the verdict—*That the priſoner is not guilty in manner and form as ſhe ſtands indicted.*

Sunday, Auguſt 7, Capt. Phelon, with a detachment of 200 Continental Troops and Levies, arrived at Pittſburgh; alſo a detachment of 300 Levies, under the command of Major Clark.

A London Paper, of the 7th of June, mentions, that "the Empreſs of Ruſſia had repeated her Aſſurances to the Britiſh Factory, that in caſe of a War, their property ſhould not be moleſted, and that the Britiſh Ships, trading to her Ports, ſhould be ſuffered to paſs and repaſs as uſual."

As an encouragement to entering into the marriage ſtate, the public are frequently entertained in the newſpapers with acccounts of divorces, family quarrels, elopements, &c. on all theſe occaſions the woman is ſure to be the blameable party—but among all the various modes adopted in our country to promote the honorable connection of marriage there is none more appoſite than thoſe cunning, ſprightly witticiſms at the expence of the ladies, which run through many of our public Gazettes. One would be led to ſuppoſe that printers of newſpapers are moſt unhappily connected themſelves, otherwiſe they would not gratify a vicious and depraved taſte by republiſhing and giving currency to thoſe pitiful effuſions, which exhibit the worſt ſide of human nature.

Cenſus of the State of Virginia, as taken by the Marſhal of that Diſtrict, purſuant to law.

Free white Males of 16 years and upwards,	110,936
Ditto under 16,	116,135
Ditto Females,	215,046
All other free perſons,	12 868
Slaves,	292,627
	747,612

According to the cenſus juſt taken, the State of New-Hampſhire contains one hundred forty-two thouſand and eighteen perſons.

Since our laſt arrived in town from South-Carolina, the Hon. PIERCE BUTLER, Senator of the United States.

Died, on Wedneſday laſt, Mr. JAMES F. SEBOR, a reſpectable citizen of New-York.—On Thurſday his funeral was attended, from Mr. Thompſon's, in Fourth-ſtreet, by a great number of the inhabitants of this city, to the burying ground in Chriſt Church yard—where his remains were interred.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Diſpatch,	Cunningham,	Teneriffe.
Brig Charleſton,	German,	Charleſton.
Ann,	Glover,	Oporto.
Columbia,	Oſwald,	Gibraltar.
Barque Philad. & Amſterdam Packet,	Rice,	Amſterdam.
Schooner Dolphin,	Bailey,	New-York.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	20/6 pr. £.	102½	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/3 12/6	62½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6 13/	65	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/	par.	
Indents	12/3 12/6	62½	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/6.		
Bank Subſcriptions,	160 to 165 Dollars.		

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

(BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.)

New-Haven, July 20, 1791.

THE Public are informed, that the Tickets in the *New-Haven Wharf Lottery* have met with a *rapid Sale*;—more than two-thirds are already diſpoſed of. The DRAWING will poſitively commence on the 13th *September* next. Thoſe *Perſons* who have received *Tickets* to ſell, are requeſted, *without fail*, to return to the *Managers* what ſhall remain *unſold* on the 10th *September*. Thoſe who intend to become *Adventurers* in this *Lottery*, will do well to *ſecure* TICKETS immediately, leſt, by delay, they looſe the *CHANCE* of making their FORTUNES; as the *Managers* have no doubt the *Tickets* will all be SOLD before the 10th *September*.

☞ A few of the above TICKETS may be had *(if applied for ſoon)* of Meſſrs. *STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co.* corner of Pine and Front-ſtreets—*who are authoriſed to pay the* PRIZES.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1791.

On Tuesday the Court proceeded according to Assignment, to the trial of Eleanor M'Donald.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No. 10 to 31, both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No. 1 to No. 10, have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

Her Most Faithful Majesty's Consul-General to the United States, publishes the following EXTRACT from the Instructions sent him by the Royal Board of Trade at LISBON, for the information of those whom it may concern:—

ALL Mercantile Contracts, Policies of Insurance, Protests, or other Documents, which are to be given in evidence in Courts of Justice, or out thereof, shall be authenticated by the Consuls, and sealed with the royal arms of the respective Consulate, which her Majesty has been pleased to grant the Consuls to affix to papers relating to their office; without which no credit shall be given thereunto in Courts of Justice, or otherwise.

Philadelphia, August 12.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS,

Charlestown (Massachusetts) to commence drawing 1st Sept.
New-Haven Wharf, 13th do.
Massachusetts Semi-Annual, 2d Class, 13th Oct.
may be had as above.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the said Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

A YOUNG Gentleman, who was bred to business, and can be favorably recommended, intending to visit the Manufactories in the South of France, the ensuing Winter, will accept of Orders for Goods, and execute them on a moderate Commission.

N. B. He will continue there, if encouraged.——Applications directed to A. Z. and left at the Printers, will be punctually attended to.

Philad. August 6, 1791. (eptf)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern. That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Charlestown (Mass.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of said LOTTERY present to the Public the following

SCHEME

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	2500 Dolls. is		2500
1		1000		1000
15		100 are		1500
20		50		1000
20		40		800
20		30		600
40		20		800
60		10		600
70		8		560
80		6		480
2008		4		8032
2335	Prizes,			17872
4665	Blanks,		Deduction,	3128
7000	Tickets,		Amount,	21000

☞ This Class will commence drawing on or before the 1st of September.

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers in Charlestown, and at the usual places in Boston.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY, } Managers.

Charleston, May 25, 1791.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,

HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Massachusetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

B O O K S.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large collection of BOOKS;

Among which are the following

AMERICAN EDITIONS.

LOVELASS on Bills of Exchange.
Clerk's Vade Mécum.
Gilbert's Law of Evidence.
Dallas's Reports.
Kirby's Connecticut Reports.
Conductor Generalis.

New Edinburgh Dispensatory.
Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic.
Rush's Medical Enquiries.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine, latest edition.
Clark on Diseases of Horses.
Gentleman's Pocket Farrier.

Osterwald's Christian Theology.
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.
Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide.
Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies.
Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns.
The Christian Remembrancer.
Future State Eternal.
Russel's Seven Sermons.
Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Beattie's Evidence of Ditto.
Think Well On't.
Devout Christian's Vade Mécum
Edwards's History of Redemption.
——— on the Religious Affections.
——— against Chauncey.
Booth's Apology for the Baptists
Dowav Translation of the Vulgate Bible.
Enfield's Family Prayers.
Methodist Hymns.
Watts's Hymns and Psalms.
Price's Sermons.

Ramsay's American Revolution
History of America.
Morse's Geography.
Siege of Gibraltar.
Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels.
Keate's Account of the Pelew Islands.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Paley's Moral Philosophy.
Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.
Nicholson's Natural Philosophy
Junius's Letters.

Pike's Arithmetic.
Gough's Arithmetic, altered by Workman.
Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin.
Dodsley's Fables.
P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon, l. X.
Philadelphia Latin Grammar.
Ruddiman's Rudiments.
Schoolmaster's Assistant.
Selectæ è Veteri Testamento Historiæ.
Scott's Lessons on Elocution.
Sargeant's Short Hand.
Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.
Young Man's Companion.
Catechism of Nature.
Hervey's Meditations.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Thomson's Seasons.
Rudiments of Taste.
Klopstock's Messiah.
Lavater's Aphorisms.
Hale's Affectionate Epistles to his Children.
Beauties of Johnson.
——— of Sterne.
Percival's Father's Instructions.
Lady's Advice to her Daughters.
Emma Corbet.
Accomplished Gentleman.
Ela, or the Delusions of the Heart.
Adventures of Maria Cecilia.
Adventures of Alphonso and Dalinda.
Beattie's Poems.
Conquest of Canaan.
Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness.
Economy of Human Life.
Fables for the Ladies.
Freneau's Poems.
Mackenzie's Lounger.
More's Sacred Dramas.
Present for an Apprentice.

IMPORTED BOOKS.

Kennet's Roman Antiquities.
Trimmer's Sacred History, 6 vols.
Nicholson's Navigation.
Alexander's Experimental Enquiries.
——— Experimental Essays.
Huxham on Fevers.
Virtues and Efficacy of a Crust of Bread.
Edinburgh Pharmacopia.
Burke's Speeches and Political Tracts.
Beauties of the British Senate.
Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies.
Miss Murray's Mentoria.
Stuart's View of Society.
Richard Steele's Correspondence
Man of the Moon, 2 vols.
Dramatic Pieces.
School Dialogues.
Andrews's History of the American War, 4 vols.
New Annual Register.
Vattel's Law of Nations.
Walker's Academic Speaker.
Life of Robinson Crusoe.
Saville's Miscellanies.
School of Wisdom.
Knox's Sermons, 2 vols.
Description of 300 Animals.
Boyle's Voyages.
Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
The Apocrypha.
Marmontel's Belisarius.
Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of History.
Allison's Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1791. (w&f3w 1aw6t)

[☞ All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Missisippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Missisippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these propolals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles, } per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propolals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propolals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*